value of slaves is. According to the corrected States is \$4,292,000,000; and to the slave States, \$2,841,000,000. But we observe that the slaves of the South are included among its property. If it be a correct rule of political onomy that any part of the laboring population of a country should have a price set upon the heads of the individuals composing it, and that the aggregate of such price should be stated in money, and added to the appraised value of the property of that country, then it is obvious that, to get at correct results in figures, the rule must be applied to the whole laboring or employed class. We suppose the average price of slaves in 1850 was \$250, which gives a total of \$801,000,000. If this sum be deduce from the aggregate wealth of that part of the country, the value of its property, by these returns must be stated at \$2,040,000,000. But, if that item be retained, then we must add the value in money of the free producing classes of that section, and of the North also, to get at the aggregate wealth of the Union. If we suppose three-fourths of the free inhabitants to roducers of wealth in some shape, and assum he value of a free person to be double that of a slave, we shall find it necessary to make the following corrections in the results of the above

Aggregate, according to the

To be added, as the price or value of 3/4 of all fee persons in the United States, at \$500 per head, being double the value of the slaves, as in-7.522 000 000

Total value of real and person-

al property in the U. States \$14,655,000,000 But in truth, political economists in other countries will laugh at this constructive item of our national wealth, and the next generation of our descendants will laugh at it also.

Churches and Church Property. From the returns under this, condensed into the following tables, it appears that there is one church or place of stated worship to each 557 free inhabitants or for every 646 of the entire population. The average number of worshippers which each church will accommo date is 384, and the average ratio of each church edifice is \$21,000. We insert the ta-

areh areh

| STATES | robber. | harde to | (h. church | State | Ne of Chu | Why is exc |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| | No of L | Beth of Popular | 10 m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m | Average in each | Property Va | A Vernige |
| N Hamp- Vermo I rivage R Island Conn - N Yors N Jerney Penn Dei Wid - W - S. Car ris Ba - Bins Island Con Texas Aris Trans Ken Ohio Mich Lad - Jil wito story | 60 L, 504 L 4.80 2:11 - 719 4:81 - 817 - 3.30 0 - 2.11 5 - 2.10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 001 0 6 6 007 017 138 0 8 6 0 8 6 0 1 8 7 0 1 8 7 | 233,892 26 144 68 968 98 7.6 3.6 2.9 18 66 2.9 24 1933 186,413 186,413 186,413 186,413 186,413 186,413 186,413 187,255 83 160 187,255 29 160 187,665 187,66 | 389 47.8 42.4 44.4 44.4 44.4 44.9 4 | 1,401,548 12,311% 16,263,441 1,235,263 3,551,861 21,132,747 3,540,446 11,551,865 3,947,854 2,440,346 11,551,865 3,947,854 2,440,346 1,249,159 1,654,61 1,784,870 20,153 1,299,159 1,784,870 20,153 1,299,159 1 | 1,087 836 829 6 412 |
| Wis | 211 | 1 550 7 173 | 78 436 9 600 | 322 417 | 350 600 258 200 | 1.43 |
| | 86,011 | 15,646 | 13 849,896 | 381 | 86 416,639 | 2,400 |
| | 1.5 | | Clora. | | Prop of | alue fy |

| LIEBUMINA TIDMS | No. children. | Azzreste Ac- | technical and a second | Petal Value of Church Property. | Average Value of Property |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| #riends diermen Berd dermen Berd Erwich Erwin | 351 714 325 50 1 201 1 10 12 467 231 4 581 | 131 946 625 -13 10 8 905 292 823 154 6 -2 18 570 22 9 9 6 4 0 9 333 112 181 2 040 (31 620 9 0 0 5 070 3 070 | 300 306 479 631 411 272 336 415 558 336 674 346 565 | 965 880 37 1 670 2 567 880 91 24 s 14,626 671 14379 869 8,973 839 106 100 60 105 60 105 109 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 | 2 963 11 987 2,383 856 1 174 |
| Aviet | - | 13 849 500 Agricults | 351 | - | \$2,400 |

We think no apology is required for the exsended review of the agriculture of the Union, which forms nearly one-half of the report. We quite agree with Mr. Kennedy, that an intelligent synopsis of the facts elicited by the invessignations pursued under his direction during the past two years, illustrated by appropriate remarks, are far preferable to long columns of figures, representing mere dollars, bushels, or pounds. We shall briefly notice each division of the subject, as given in the report.

Improved Land .- The statement under this inead in the agricultural table shows that the average quantity of improved land, by which is meant only such as produce crops, or in some manner add to the productions of the farmer, is about 7 % neres to each inhabitant but as perhaps two fifths of the population live in towns and villages, and are engaged in other pursuits than those of agriculture the proportion of improved land to be assigned to each person occupying or working it may be assumed to be not less than twelve acres. It the New England States, the average of the swhole population is a little more than 4 acres to each person; in New York and Pennsylva. min 3 9-19 acres; in the other Middle States the same. In Virginia the proportion is about 7 acres; in South Carolina 6 acres; in Ken tucky 12 acres; and in Tennessee 5 acres. The cash value of the farms in the United States is

Unimproved Land .- This return is to be un deretood as including the unimproved land connected with or belonging to those farms from which productions are returned. In the present unsettled state of large portions of the country, this classification is of less practical utility than it will become at a future day when similar returns will enable us to form when similar returns with energy of land calculations respecting the quantity of land brought into requisition annually for agricultural purposes. The following table will expense. hibit the quantity and value of the improved and unimproved land belonging to the farms and plantations of the several States, and of course it includes the value of the buildings pelts.

Statement showing the number of acres of Improved and Unimproved Land, in Farms, of stock, and giving promise of a large addi-tion from that quarter to the supply of wool. The importance of fostering this great branch of national production is shown by the fact, as Cash Value thereof, and average Cash Value

| per u | ere, in euch | e orace, gr | | | thost from that quarter to the supply of wool. |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| STATES | Acres of Im- | Arrey of Unin- prived Land in Farms | Tea. | Cash value of land fragmoved and unfin- proved. | The importance of fostering this great branch of national production is shown by the fact, as assumed by an intelligent writer on the sub- ject, that our population annually consumes an amount of wool equal to 7 pounds for each |
| Wished N Hamps Verm he Mass E toland Connect N York N Idraey Fenn's Dist. 6 of Wirginia N. Catol S. thr I Georgia F fortida | 2 (109 / 26 2 (5) 4 (5) 2 (6) 4 (7) 2 (6) 4 (7) 2 (6) 4 (7) 2 (7) 4 (7) 12 (4) 8 (8) 1 (7) 6 (7) 1 (7) 6 (7) 1 (8) 6 (8) 8 (9) 1 (8) 7 (10) 1 | 2,516,797 1,140,95 1,521,413 1,522,516 157,451 615,710,20 984,935 6,294,725 75,292,176 11,167 15,792,176 16,543,010 13,44,019 14,44,247 1,236,247 1,236,247 | | 574 564 748 51 245 997 61 357 277 16 1076 347 17 0.0.842 72 726 412 544 546,992 149 237,841 407 876 699 18,880 73 87 178 546 1,733 450 2 6,401 44 6 740 766 82,431,832 93,753 441 6 323 1109 | person. If this estimate is eyen an approximation to correctness, we are yet very far short of producing a quantity adequate to the wants of the country; and it is equally clear that we possess an amount of unemployed land adapted to grazing sufficient to support flocks numerous enough to clothe the people of the world. Wool.—Analagous to the use for which it serves to cotton, wool is a product of only less importance to the prosperity of the country that that leading staple of our agriculture and commerce. |
| Alabam a Ristin. Longitus Jezas Atkansa | • 3,114,35± 1,49,142, 659,107 7-4,531 | 7.702 067 7.046 051 3.948 018 14.454,669 1.816 654 | 12,137,631 10,491,448 6 29,012 15,090,770 2,503,2,5 | 64,323,234 64,734,634 76,844,747 16,236,446 | It is a very gratifying fact, that though the number of sheep has increased in ten years but twelve per cent, the aggregate weight of |
| Tennes so Kentucky Onio Michigan Andiaus | 5 173 173 11 368,210 9,65 493 1 929 110 5 (46 5)3 | 13 × 8 819 10 973 478 8 14 0 0 2 454 780 7 746 879 | 18 981 022 23 310,748 17 - 97 4:3 4 28 1 600 12 703 421 | 96,851,913 151,330,267 338,768,663 51,572,446 136,3-5,173 | their fleeces has augmented forty-six per cent. In 1840 there were 19,311,374 sheep, yielding 35,802,114 pounds of wool, equal to 1 84-100 pounds per head. |
| Missouri Lowa Wiscousta Catifornia Min. For- | 2 93 + 425 +21 692 1747 +19 52 424 5.0 15 | 0.791.345 1.911.582 1.931.159 3.831.571 23.40 | 9 737 670 2 736 064 2 976,616 3 893 893 28 881 | 63.956.543 16.667.567 28.928.643 3.674.041 161.919 | In 1850 the average weight of each freece was 2 43-100 pounds, from which it would appear that such an improvement had taken place in the various breeds of the American |
| Oregon Utah N. Mex. | 130 897 16 -33 166 201 | 30 546 124 370 | 431808 46 849 290 574 | 9,849,170 314 799 1,653 952 | sheep as to increase their average product |

returns of sheep and wool proves not only that but that it has actually taken place

\$12.64 | Mississipp

Texas -

Arkansas

Tennessee

Kentucky

Ohio -Michigan

Illinois

Missouri

California

30 N. Mexico Ter

Minneso. Ter

Iowa

4 19 Oregon Ter

Value of Farming Implements and Machine-

-One hundred and fifty-one millions of de

ars would appear to be at this time invested

in implements and machinery, for aiding and

abridging the work of the hands in cultivating

No greater delight was enjoyed by foreigners

Domestic Animals - An interesting relation

the introduction of the animals domesticated

the United States, precedes the statistical

not room, but proceed at once to the material

According to the census returns of 1840,

there were in the United States 4,335,669

horses and mules: 14,971,586 neat cattle.

19.311,374 sheep and 26.301,293 swine; of 1850, 4.335.358 horses, 559,229 asses and mules

28,360,241 horned eartle, (including 6,392,046

mileh cows and 1.699.241 working oxen,

21,721,814 sheep, and 30,316,603 swine.
The increase in the aggregate number of horses, asses, and mules, from 1840 to 1850, was

559.053. In the Northeastern States there has

these animals. The use of them has been su-

railway conveyances. In the new States of the West and Northwest a large increase is observa-

Of Horses .- New York has one horse to seven

persons; Pennsylvania, one to six and six-tenths; Ohio, one to four; Kentucky, one to three free inhabitants. The number of horses in the Uni-

ted States is more than three times as large as

three descriptions of animals designated in

gives an average of something over 49 pounds

of cheese to each cow is 1625 pounds. As with horses, the same allowance must be made on

account of the omission of cows except in cor-

nection with agriculture. The only schedules

be enumerated, were those used for obtaining the agricultural products of farms. From this

was not included in them.

Butter and Cheese.—The census of 1840 fur-

nishes us with no statistics from which we can

accurately determine the quantity of butter and cheese then produced. The value of both

is given under the heading of value of the pro-

ducts of the dairy, at the sum of \$33,787,900.

It is presumed that the marshals made their

returns in accordance with the prices govern-

differ so widely as to render any assumed aver-

age a mere conjecture. New York is far in advance of any other State in the productive

ness of its dairies. They yield one fourth of all the butter, and nearly one-half the cheese

produced in the Union. Pennsylvania, which

makes 40,000,000 pounds of butter, is less

prolific in cheese than many smaller States. In this latter article, Ohio is before all other

competitors against New York.

The following table glows the amount of

dairy products exported from the Linited States

1.728.212 1.131.817

1.748.471

2.456.607

8,440,144

7.941.187

3.436.666 8.675.390 1.063.087

4 213 433 15 673 600 1.741.770

3 406 242 17 453 682 1,654 157

3.876.175 13.020.817 1.215.463

8 994 542 10 361,189 1,124,652

As a large proportion of our readers are

seculiarly interested in the raising of sheep

and the improvement of their fleeces, we give

Sheep -There was between 1840 and 1850

an increase of 2.300, 108 in the number of sheep in the United States. It will be useful to ob-

erve with some closeness the progress of sheep

breeding in different parts of the country. We perceive that in New England there has oc-

urred a remarkable decrease in their number

There were in that division of the Union, in

lined to 2,164,352, being a decrease of

1840, 3.811,307; in 1850, the number had de

1,646 855, or 45 per sent. In the five Atlantic Middle States—Nev

ork, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and

to 5,641,391, equal to 1,761,460, or about 22%, per cent. In Pennsylvania there was a gain, however, during this period, of 155,008 sheep.

We see that while there has been a positive

liminution of 3 408 000 in the States above

717,608 in those south of Maryland and

west of New York. Ohio has gained most

largely, having been returned as pasturing in 1840, 2,028,401; and in 1850, 3,942,929, an in-

In each of the States south and west of the

ines indicated, there has been a very large

there is reasonable ground for the opinion that

the hilly lands of Virginia, North and South

Carolina, Tannessee, and the prairies of Illinois

lows, and Texas, will prove highly favorable for the rearing of sheep for their wool and

of 377, 271 sheep, more than six to each in-habitant, proving the soil and climate of that Territory to be well adapted to this description

about thirty-two per cent through

proportional increase in this kind of stock an

rease of 1,914.528, or nearly 166 per cent.

he remarks upon sheep and wool at length

Butter tha

3.785.993

2.055.133

3.408.247

3.587.489

for several years past:

1845-46

ing in their respective districts, which

in which the live stock of the country could

cow. The average production

cities, their live stock

766,431 \$199,287

385.185

perseded to a great extent by the extension of

en a considerable decrease in the number of

tements on the subject, for which we have

in London, during the great industrial exhibi-

the earth and in preparing its produce for con

16.28

15.36

32.50

29.00

43.67

Average cash value per acre, including

States, Districts, and Territories

N. Hampshire

Massachusetts

Rhode Island -

New York

New Jersey

Dist. of Col.

Virginia

ennsylvania

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1852.

TO BALTIMORE PLATFORM-MONGERS.

We take great pleasure in announcing to these gentlemen, that their Anti-Free-Discus sion resolutions, passed at Baltimore a few months since, have had no other effect than to quicken the circulation of Anti-Slavery papers. It may gratify them specially to learn that the list of the National Era has increased, within

the last six months, from 15,000 to 25,000, and is still increasing. It would seem that the more they resolve to gag the People, the more the People won't be gagged.

| STANDING TE | RMS. | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|----|------------|---|
| Single copy, one year | | | 82 | |
| Three copies, one year | | | 5 | |
| Five copies, one year | | | 8 | |
| Ten copies, one year | * | * | 15 | |
| Single copy, six months | | | 1 | |
| Ten copies, six months | | | 8 | |
| | 4748 - A | 40 | See Mi | ä |

tion, than that by Americans on the trial of the reaping machines, and the triumphant suc-Voluntary agents are entitled to reta ents commission on each new yearly, and 25 cess of the American Reaper. Of the whole cents on each new semi-yearly, subscriber, except in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents is sum expended in articles of this character, New York has invested—\$22,084,925; Pennsylvania, \$14.722.541; Louisiana, \$11.576.938. (perhaps to a great extent in machinery for crushing sugar cane :) Ohio, \$12,750,585; Ken tucky, \$5,169,037; Virginia, \$7,021,772.

A club of three subscribers lone of whom may be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15,

to a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or

certificates of deposite.

It will be seen that the price of the paper single copy, is still \$2 a year. Agents some-times allow a subscriber, whom they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber by their kindness gets his paper for \$1.50 or \$1.75, as the case may be

TE ORGANIZATION

Judging from the tone of the Free Democratie Press, the Organization it represents has never been so well prepared for action.

The Portland Inquirer, of Maine, opens the campaign of '56, by raising the flag of Hale and Julian, and insisting upon a thorough State organization

that in Great Britain.

Milch Cows.—Under the general term of neat The Weekly Free Press, published at She cattle were embraced, in the Sixth Census, the boygan Falls, thinks the sympathies of a large body of the prostrated Whigs are with the that of 1850, as milch cows, working oxen, and Free Democracy, and that many Democrats other cattle. The aggregate of the three classes in 1840, was 14,971,586; in 1850, repelled by what it predicts will be the ulura Pro-Slavery policy of Pierce's Administration. the two periods, was 3.383,701, or about twenty per cent. They appear to be distributed quite equally over the Union. The amount of butter will join its ranks. It adds-

We know not whether the party of Free dom will be able to understand itself and organize itself sufficiently to triumph in 1856, but we know that 'manifest destiny,' which rules the world, demands, however long the struggle may be protracted, that Freedom must triumph. So says the future to us, and so we think it will

The Hartford Republicar, the organ of the Free Democracy of Connecticut, has come out since the election under new and most favorable auspices. It will be conducted henceforth by D. W. Bartlett, well known by his letters from London, and J. R. Hawley, the able chairan of the State Central party. "Never before," they say, "since the oginning of our struggle, have our prospecte been more bright than at present. One of the leading Pro-Slavery parties of the country lies in ruins at our feet; the other cannot long hold together; the first breath of agitation will consume its power of adhesion."

The Baston Commonwealth is by no means dispirited by the breaking up of the Coalition. Not only," it remarks, "is the Free Democ racy in Massaghusetts more numerous and batter united than it ever has been but our principles have taken a deeper hold of men of both the other parties than at any former time. The same is true in other States. The vote for Van guron, at the Presidential election in 1848, was vastly increased by the accession of Barnburners, who were never fairly converted to our cause, and is no evidence of our numbers at that time. Large portions of the Whig and old Democratic parties are thoroughly imbued with our principles, and it is nothing but attachment to old names and old associates that prevents them from breaking off and joining our ranks at once. Thousands and thousands are with us in sentiment, who are not so in name. They cannot fail to rally round our

standard, sooner or later." In relation to the campaign of '56, it says-"In Massachuetts, we have a system of organization which enables our State Committee to communicate at any moment with the re-sponsible committee of the Congressional dis-tricts, the counties, cities, or towns. In fortyeight hours, the State Committee can ascertain the exact condition of the party in any town of the State. This system or organization has given us the power we have stereiged in this Commonwealth during the past three years. The Free Democracy in every State should have at once a system of organization as per feet and efficient as can be made.

"As to making a nomination now-four years in advance—we do not concur in it. We cannot see the wisdom of it. John P. Hale has the love and confidence of the Free Democracy of the nation. He merits it all. We do not think it policy now to place any man in nomnation four years in advance. Great changes may take place in that time. Hundreds thousands may unite with us upon our glorious platform, and these thousands may wish for an opportunity of meeting with us in a National onvention in 1856. Our position is this: Oa-GANIZATION AND WORK NOW-A NOMINATION

The Rurlington (Vt.) Courier is for work but not for a Convention:

"Our doctrine is, No National Convention at all. Let the Free papers assume that our candidates, as our principles, are right and acceptable; and let our National Committees take for granted that the people are in favor of both as they now stand; and then let us, one and all, without fear of exhaustion or defeat, go forward with all the necessary appliances, gitimate and honorable, for the nection of our men. For our part, we want as little to do with National Conventions as possible.

In New York there is every indication that the friends of Freedom will not be caught napping another time. Some of the papers published during the campaign are assuming a permanent form, and new advocates are springing up. We have just received the first number of the Free Press, published at Bolfast. Genesee county, devoted to the cause of Free

The fact that more than twenty-five thou sand votes have been cast, with scarcely any preparation or organization, shows what may be done by proper effort. Our friends understand this. In Niagera county, for example, they have a Free Democratic League or club in nearly every township, and the business of every member is, to disseminate the principles of Free Democracy, to circulate documents, and obtain subscribers for the National Era and for the county paper. Other counties are doing

The Free Democrats of Pennsylvania are wide awake. The Coudersport (Potter county) Journal says-

"We must pursue our advantage, and by all

who will work with us as soon as they become acquainted with our principles. Let it be our first duty to bring these men to our standard by an action and the standard by an active and thorough organization, which shall extend to every county. Let each person favorable to our cause make an effort to become acquainted with Free Soil men in other sections, and the work will go brayely on."

From various sections of the State, we are now daily receiving the most encouraging let-

We are glad to welcome Wm. F. Clark back to his post. He has issued the first number of the Freeman, at Mercer, Mercer county, having associated with himself Wm. Gregory, formerly of the Mercer Whig. He says-

"The Whig party-a party that at one tim professed to be the true Anti-Slavery party of the country, and around whose standard many honest friends of freedom have rallied—has been completely routed, discomfited, and over-whelmed. It faltered in 1848—totally apostatized in 1852-and on the second day of No vember last, its death-knell was sounded from one end of the Union to the other. "The effects of its fall, however, are not con

fined to the Whig party. That party was the check—the centrifugal power, which kept the Democratic party in its orbit. Tens of thousands of Democrats, who loathed the Baltimore Platform, were kept in the toils of the party, only because of the pressure which came from the Whig party. This pressure removed, and these men will not only repudiate the Compromise measures, but also the party that has incorporated them into its creed. * This is certainly not the time for the Free Democratic party to ground their arms, and retire from the contest. On the contrary, as they prize the principles they have espoused, they should redouble their efforts to impress those principles upon the public heart and conscience, by every instrumentality they can wield for this purpose; and thus strengthen and build up the only party which can save either Liberty or the Union

The Rhode Island Free Democrat calls upon the Free Democrats of that State to be up and

" Prepare now, in your several towns and districts, to keep out of Congress and your State Assembly every man not true to Freedom. See

In Ohio, a project is on foot to establish new Free Democratic paper at Columbus under the editorial control of L. L. Rice, a good and true man; and in Indiana, arrangements have been made for issuing a central paper at Indianapolis.

The Western Citizen, of Chicago, Illinois, in favor of State Conventions, but not a Nation

" A National Convention simply for agitation night do some good; but a series of Mass State Conventions, to be addressed by our great good men, would do more good. We have good candidates already in the field, their names flying from the mast heads of our newspapers. have a good platform, tinkering would make it no better. What need have we for a Na-tional Convention? If the Free Democratic papers keep up the names and go against envention, the people will not call for one. We think we are better off without a Convention. We believe there is a growing spirit of opposition to political conventions. Probably other candidates will be brought for ward without that formality. Benton has pledged himself against conventions; and besides, if the Free Democratic party call such a convention, we shall be in danger of a modifi-cation of our platform, and the letting down of

The Western Citizen announces its purpos to commence the system of payment in advance, in January next, when it will crase from its vance. We think this is the only safe rule for a weekly paper.

Wisconsin is alive. Durkee, though defeated this time, has received a larger vote than ever and the vote of the State for Hale and Julian is full of encouragement. Iowa, whose yote we had estimated at 1,000, has given 1,600 votes for Liberty. Our friends in Michigan are redoubling their efforts. Everywhere, the Free Demogratic party is assuming a definite, permanent form, and giving evidence of a vitality and tenacity of purpose which perald future

THE WYOMING MIRROR.—The following notice of the Era in the Wyoming County (N. Y.) Mirror, is so generous that we cannot refrain from copying it; not for the complimeasary style in which the Era is spoken of, but for another purpose, as the reader will

The National Era will commence its seventh volume on the 1st of January next. Any commendations we might give it would be perfinous, as its character and value are probably well known to all our readers. From an experiment commenced at the sear of Slavery six years ago, under the able and judicious management of Dr. Bailey, it has arisen in importance second to nous in the nation. is all important to the cause of Freedom that such a paper be maintained at Washington, and we are glad to know that it has a circu lation somewhat corresponding with its merits. It probably interferes with the circulation of the Mirror, in this sounty, more than any other paper; still we feel under onligations to commend it to the support of the friends of universal liberty-especially to those who are able to take a county paper and a national one devoted to the same great objects. Those who intend to take the next volume should send

We hope the Era does not restrict the circulation of any Anti-Slavery paper. It cannot supply, it does not aim to supply, the place of the State or county press. Its work, so far as the Anti-Slavery cause is concerned, is missionary work-it is an advocate, not an organ. It is but a pioneer. Anti-Slavery men sustain it vigorously, but we cannot believe they for that reason patronize less liberally the local papers

The Wyoming Mirror, we are sure, deserved a most ample support. Since we have had the pleasure of seeing it, it has never wavered in its devotion to the cause of Free Principles The friends of the Era cannot forget its fidelity and substantial services to the Free De-

NATURAL HISTORY AND POETRY IN THE SEN

The debate on the question of Mr. Dixon's admission as a Senator has given rise to most verbose and tedious debate. What an infinite faculty of talk honorable members have! The question can be stated clearly, in a single sentence, and the whole argument, proand con, be presented in half a column; but the debate already has filled several pages of the newspapers, to the profit of no one but the

Senators now and then have endeavored to relieve their long-drawn speeches, by what they doubtless considered pleasant digressions Mr. Mangum, for example, favored the country with a specimen of Natural History, gathered fresh from Stansbury's late report :

"He states, sir, that in his travels in Southwest and the great West, with a scientific corps, for the exploration of Salt Lake, they fell upon a region in which the prairie dog, the rattlesnake, and even the owl, all sought shelrattlesnake, and even the owl, all sought shelter in the same nest, and lived lovingly together, while the fang of the snake was never stricken upon either of his good friends. Well, sir, that seems to be perfectly parallel to the case we have seen in our political convulsions. As I shall not have occasion to speak here in future, I desire now to make a prediction—and may possibly arise to the dignity of a prophet in this respect—though this union and harmony is very like that apparently unnatural one in the prairie diggings, I undertake to predict that in less than twenty months the rattlesnake of the South will strike his fangs upon the prairie dog of the North, and the blind owl of

similar blow. [Laughter.] That prediction may go for what it is worth; and if I attain the reputation of a prophet, it may at all events console me in my retirement."

The prairie dog imagines that as the tail the rattlesnake is apparently motionless just now, he has corrected that bad habit he has, of striking with his fangs.

Mr. Weller, of Ohio, appearing to understand the allusion to the blind owl of the West, as personal, was sorry that his friend from North Carolina had not come to the Senate in a more amiable mood-he ought to have taken defeat in better temper. demand now is for life-so low, that for this

"I trust that in his retirement he may find ample time to repent of his past political sins and iniquities. There is still hope, Mr. President, even for him; for we know, in the guage of the Psalmist, that-" While the lamp holds out to burn

The vilest sinner may return." [Laughter.]
An edition of the Psalmist by Mr. Weller would be highly edifying.

We believe this is the nearest approach

ORGANIZATION OF THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM. The Anti-Slavery men, or Free Democrats, in wrong legislation, or understand the virtue of quiescence under aggression. The peculiar joyed a share of their confidence, may dictate no agitation, but Freedom has had enough slept, that the enemy sowed his tares. All abuses are aggressive. Against natural law, they can live only by constantly counteracting away : but struggling, they stem the current, and overcome it.

The inactive practice of certain ancient ers with Providence

While there is work to be done, the true is but another name for treason.

ism was emboldened: the friends of Freedom mocracy, followed as inevitable results.

Our Radical Democratic friends in New

to talk of quiescence and trust in Providence, when Wrong triumphs in its usurpations, and makes them grounds for further aggression.

The policy of the two old parties is no rule for the Erce Democracy. They have ratified the usurpations of Slavery, and stand pledged by their platforms to resist any attempt to call them in question. The Whig or Democrat who engages in any such attempt, may be true to his convictions, but he is a rebel against his

Mr. Pierce will take his seat, pledged to re sist anti-blavery agitation. Can we expect the party which elected him with this pleage to oppose and embarrass his Administration The necessities of party will constrain it to frown upon agitation.

What can be expected of Mr. Seward and his special friends? We see no favorable indi- all Baltimore platforms, and in scorn of all cation. He submitted to the adoption of a skulking and temporizing policy. pro-survey platform by his party, without a protest, and, if we understand him, now claims simple toleration, as a Whig. The New York Times is out against agitation, and the Tribune tells the Conservatives to go on in the work of reconstructing the Whig party, after their own pattern-is must be set down as "0 and nowhere." Give us the privilege, it asks, of holding and expressing Anti-Slavery opinions as individuals, without denying us therefore Whig fellowship, and it is all we desire. We require no endorsement from the party of our views-we do not seek to introduce them into the party creed-we do not wish to make opposition to playery, or the Slave Power, or their aggressions, a Whig issue only do not read us out of the party, for being, individually, so opposed.

The Tribune is explicit on this point. plying to some remarks of the New York Com-

"Our venerable cotemporary is quite mi taken in asserting that the Tribune has 'inti-mated an intention of introducing the Anti-Slavery element as a future Whig issue, and we will thank it, when making any charge of the kind, to quote our language from which it charge is deduced, and let us see just what it is that it stands upon. We are Anti-Slavery and expect to continue so, just as we are for Free Homes to the Landless and for the Main Law ; yet we do not insist that either of these shall be made a Whig issue. But if it be at-tempted to commit the Whig party against either of the Reforms we advocate—to make Anti-Slavery or Land Reform, or advocacy of the Maine Law, a bar to Whig fellowship, or a ground of Whig proscription, then, you see the case is bravely altered, and we show fight."

The Troy Whig will not even grant this humble boon. It says;

"Now, if Mr. Greeley and his crew will but stick to these declarations, and get out of the Whig party as soon as possible, and then keep out for all time to come the Whig party will out for all time to come the Whig party will come up again. Go where you please. Take tate retreat to the sea-go anywhere, so that you never come back again. Meyer again say you never come back again. Meyer again say you are Whigs—claim to be anything else you please. Join the Mormons, if they will let you. Do anything, be anything; but for God's sake and your country's, do not again claim to speak or act as Whigs!

The Tribune retorts "Just call your Whig State Convention then, as soon as you please, and let it declare that it recognises none as Whigs who do not subscribe to the doctrines of those resolves, and we are cut off from communion, and

How it would not it does not say; but we are left to infer this from another paragraph

in the same editorial: "We shall steadily vote at every election, and vote for such candidates as are best fitted for the offices to be filled—and it may be that we can do no better than support such men as, professing to be Whigs, have just killed off General Scott because Governor Seward and his friends ardently favored his nomination. But what good such a Whig party can do, or what chance there is of its ever attaining power in the Nation, we do not see, and can hardly imagine."

Mark this: The Tribune is the most thor

the 2d of November represented the Anti-Sla- latures, respecting the times or manner of alest very section of the Whig party. It asks now, ing Senators. The single question, then, in the barely toleration for its individual opinions; should a Whig State Convention pass resolu- effect on a day fixed in the future, tendered la tions in favor of the Baltimore platform, it a Senator and accepted by the Legislatura will not consider itself excommunicated; if it create a vacancy in advance? The question pass resolves to recognise none as Whigs who to not subscribe to these doctrines, it will consider itself excommunicated, and act accordests involved; but, Mr. Merriwether is a Dem ingly; but still it may be found supporting its ocrat, and Mr. Dixon a Whig. Party consider excommunicators-in other words, the very men who have just "killed off General Scott, be- answer, cause Governor Seward and his friends ardently favored his nomination!"

And has Freedom sunk so low, that its only

boon it is willing to lick the heel that grinds it in the dust? We appeal to our Anti-Slavery friends among those Whigs who feel that Hunkerism wields the sceptre, and who are yet uncertain as to their future course. Is it by such a policy that you expect to advance the interests of the cause of Freedom, or sewit the Senate has been guilty of during its cure for yourselves a proper weight in the political scale? We ask every candid Anti-Slavery man, who knows that Slavery has an unconstitutional existence in the District of Columbia, and that the laws of Congress susdo not recognise the propriety of acquiescence taining it here involve the free as well as slave States in the responsibility of maintaining it; who knows that the coastwise slave trade is philosophy or interest of some who have en- carried on under regulation of Congress; that the Fugitive Slave Law, with its denial of habeas corpus and jury trial, and its flagrant of that sedative policy. It was while men disregard of all the ordinary safeguards of personal rights, was the act of Congress; that the area of Slavery has been continually extended by Congressional legislation; that Congress its workings. Inert, they would be swept has been and is constantly prevented from using its constitutional power to protect the Territories of the United States against its inroads; that a movement has been organized pelled us to, and we shall not attempt it. But physicians was termed, a patient waiting on to divide California, and convert its Southern death. The practice of those modern philan- half into a slaveholding State; that projects thropists or statesmen, who let great Wrongs are now on foot for the formation of new slave alone, trusting that the force of natural causes | States in Texas; that the Southern propagand-Stories for Children, on our first page, are from the pen of Eliza L. Sproat, of Philadelphia.

Stories for Children, on our first page, are from the pen of Eliza L. Sproat, of Philadelphia.

States in I exas; that the Southern propagandists, the continual propagandists, the purpose of the Pittsburgh platform."

States in I exas; that the Southern propagandists, the propagandists, the propagandists are from the pen of Eliza L. Sproat, of Philadelphia. right to trust in Providence, but by the consti- Cuba, and the seizure of Mexican territory. tution of the universe men are made co-work. rejecting all schemes of Northern annexation and that the organization of both Houses of Congress is now, as, it is more than probable. man will not think of repose. Quiescence while the incoming Administration will be, under the battle rages between Freedom and Slavery, the control of Slavery, so that manly opposition to its unreasonable demands, constitutes, Professed Anti-Slavery leaders inculeated and will constitute, sufficient ground for politithe do-nothing policy after the passage of the cal, if not social, proscription-we ask, can Compromise measures, and so a whole session any Anti-Slavery Democrat or Whig, who repassed without any marked demonstration of members all this, who comprehends all the hostility to them. Precious time was lost; evil that Slavery has done, is doing, and puruniversal acquiescence was inferred; Hunker- poses to do, admit for a moment that the quiescence of Mr. Dix or Mr. Seward is the ground interest in this world-wide movement. Mrs. C. lost confidence : the subjugation of the old which a truly American party ought to occuparties by Slavery, the adoption of Baltimore py? No: he must see that the only safe. platforms, and the triumph of Hunker De. righteous, and national ground is, active and complete antagonism to Slavery, as the eternal foe to Liberty, the great National Interest and In-York adopted the quiescent policy. Hunker- stitution. This is the ground of the Free Deism dictated the terms of re-union-what of mocracy. They do not crave toleration-they it? We have the majority and the candi- acquiesce in no claim of Slavery-they com dates: let us be quiet, by and by we can assert | promise no claim of Freedom. Their fundaour principles without danger of schism. mental principles are, that Freedom is right Where now is their organization? Where are and good, Slavery wrong and evil; that they their principles? Their quiescence has put are eternal opposites; that they cannot cothem at the mercy of a corrupt Conservatism. exist in one political system, without working A negative position is a weak one. Slavery against each other; that every advantage and its ally, Hunkerism, have achieved their gained by one is a loss to the other; and that effort. They demand for Freedom prompt re cognition and absolute supremacy in the National Councils. They propose no improper or illegal interference with Slavery uuder State authority, recognising the principle of State Sovereignty as a necessary safeguard of Liberty. They contemplate no proscription of our Southern fellow-citizens; but they do propose to overthrow the domination of Slavery in the Federal Government, and to regard and treat it as a merely sectional system, for which neither the Free States nor the General Government to which they are parties, shall be in

any way responsible. Their purpose is a definite constitutional, national, beneficent one; and as quiescence will not execute it, they will agitate, agitate, agitate, till it be accomplished, in defiance of

A CURIOUS CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

The senate jest week had under considers tion a Constitutional Question, rather new. though at present of little practical import-

Mr. Clay, disqualified by illness for the discharge of his Senatorial duties, some time last spring transmitted to the Legislature of Kentucky, then in session, his resignation, to take effect on the first day of September The resignation was accepted, and Mr. Dixon was elected to fill the unexpired portion of the term. ending in 1855.

Soon after, Mr. Clay died, and the Legisla ture having adjourned, Mr. Merriwether was appointed by the Governor to supply the vacancy, the appointment extending no further than the first of September, the day when Mr. Dixon's term of service was to commence. On the first day of the present session, Mr.

pixon app, and, and his credentials were presented; but Mr. Gwin raised the question of his admission as a Senator, on the ground that the only vacancy in the Kentucky delegation had been occasioned by the death of Henry Clay, and that vacancy was filled by the appointment of the Governor, which, by the Constitution continued in force till the next meeting of the Legislature. The provision of the Constitution is as fe

"If vacancies happen, by resignation or oth erwise, during the recess of the Legislature of

any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments till the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such This provision, it will be observed, is confined vacancies happening during the recess of a

Legislature. If they occur while it is in ses sion, they are of course filled by its act. It was intended to prevent an interruption in the representation of a sovereign State, but to do this in such a way as to preserve the authority of Jury really is. He takes the ground that the the Legislature. Hence, the appointing power of the Executive is but temporary, and can be exercised only during the recess of the Legislature, and until its next meeting.

Had Mr. Clay died, or had his resignation risdiction, of juries, or select juries on any

to take effect instantly, been tendered and accepted during the session of the Legislature Executive action would have been precludedthe vacancy would have been filled by that

yance be created, by the resignation of a Senaator and its acceptance by the Legislaturethat resignation to take place on a future day If it can, there can be no doubt of the power of the Legislature to fill it, for its Senatoria elections are generally in advance; and by the Constitution, "the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof;" although Congres may at any time, " by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing

case of Mr. Dixon, is, Can a resignation, to take we presume, would be decided with great unnimity in the affirmative, were no party interations, therefore, will probably determine the

LITERARY NOTICES.

WOMAN'S RECORD; or, Sketches of all Distinguished Women, "from the beginning" till A. D. 1850, Ar. ranged in four cras, with selections from female writers of every age. By Sarah Josepha Hale. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by R. Farnham, Penn. avenue and 11th street, Washing

This movement of womankind threatens to ecome the individualizing element of the present era of the world. Intellect after intellect masculine and feminine, of the first calibre is emptying its tributarial impulse into the one great flood of thought that is sweeping through the subject.

"Woman's Record" is an elegant and profusely-pictured octavo volume, of some nine hundred pages, opening with a steel engraved portrait of its well-known editor, and inscribed to the "men of America," who we doubt not will duly appreciate the compliment.

Mrs. Hale says her purpose has been to give the true idea of woman's nature and mission (as she conceives them.) and more particularly to aid and to induce intellectual and moral progress among the sex. How nearly commensurate with this purpose is the accomplishment. is not to be decided after so imperfect an investigation as the press of other duties has comthus much we vouch for: the book forms a valuable compendium of concise yet comprehensive sketches of nearly all the "shining lights" of womanhood, from Eve to Alice Carey, These sketches are compiled from the most veritable historic sources, and two hundred and twenty-nine of them are headed by portraits procured by dint of great exertion, from various parts of Europe. For these, however, little can be said. They are terribly homely, and, if faithful, it would seem that outright ugliness is the most common badge of a distinguished

WOMAN'S RIGHTS ADVOCATE. No. 1. J. Hudson. printer, Salem.

This is the first of a series of pamphlets which the "Ohio Woman's Rights Association propose to issue, for the purpose of setting forth their views and aims in a manner that will tend to awaken a general and an investigating M. Severance is the author of the present number, and under the general head of "Woman's Rights" she discusses ably and earnestly some of the most prominent points of the subject. *

THE DISCUSSION between Rev. Joel Parker and Rev. A. Rood, on the question, "What are the evils in-separable from Slavery?" New York: S. W.

In this correspondence occurs the paragraph about which Mr. Parker has grown so suddenly and so vociferously conscientious, and a slight and unimportant change in the wording of which has caused the still pending contro versy between Mr. Parker and Mrs. Stowe. It is reprinted in a neat pamphlet form, from the Philadelphia Christian Observer of 1846.

FEW FACTS AND THOUGHTS ON AMERICAN STA VERY in Church and State. By Jeremiah A. Stone Printed at the "Practical Preacher" office.

This is an unpretending little pamphlet, both n appearance and profession; but it speaks the earnest, honest thoughts of an earnest, homes man. Whoever reads it will be repaid.

BLACKWOOD'S DDINBURGH MAGAZINE. November

This number contains the Golden Age, a poem; the conclusion of that charming story Katie Stewart: Fictions for French Firesides, an interesting review of a series of pleasant French stories; the Restrictive Tariffs of Foreign Countries; Part XXVI of My Novel; the Edgrimage of the Flagellants; Queen Mary; A Moral from Walmer; and The Holydays.

THE AMERICAN WHIG REVIEW. December, 1852 This number opens with a finely-engraved portrait of Webster. It is one of the best likenesses we have seen. The literary department commences with a long and intensely eulogistic article upon the great statesman; which, it boiled down to a more solid and sober consis ency, would give a truer idea of the subject than most of the sermons and sketches that have sprung, mushroom-like, from almost every pulpit and sanctum throughout the land ; bu it is too apotheogistical in style. Next, we have a short speculation upon the Foreign Pol icy of the incoming Administration, interlarded with a foggy exposition of the future policy of the Whig party. Next, an interesting article upon Mormonism in Illinois. Next, a quaint, quizzical little essay, styled the Art and Mystery of Blowing your own Trumpet. There are some exceedingly clever bits of satire in this Next, the Passions and Intelligence of Men, &c., &c., &c.

DEMOCRATIC REVIEW. New Series. Vol. 2. Nos

No. 7 contains a portrait of Thomas Francis , Meagher, the Irish refugee; a long and savage article, entitled Ireland and the Holy Alliance, in the course of which British policy and the British people are deals with in a style which Carlyle would term eminently "sans-culottic." The present American Administration is also punished" somewhat for its alleged subserviency to British interests in two or three recent

No. 10 contains a portrait of the President elect, and some ten articles upon various subjects, chiefly political.

AN ESSAY ON THE TRIAL BY JURY. By Lysander

Spooner. Boston : John P. Jewett & This work is divided into twelve chapters, in which the author discusses the rights and du ties of Juries, and aims to give satisfactory evidence of what the Common Law Trial by Juries of the present day are illegal, and that the Legislatures have never been invested with authority to impair the powers, change the oaths, or (with few exceptions) abridge the ju-

THE TARIFF QUESTION DISPOSED OF.

other than Common Law principles.

The House disposed of the Tariff Question juite summarily on the second day of the session, on a motion of Mr. Brooks, of New York, to refer so much of the President's message as relates to that subject, to a select committee. The aim of Mr. Brooks was, first, to show that at this time, just at the close of Mr. Fillmore's Administration, there is a surplus in the Treasury, of from fourteen to twenty millions of dollare-s fact which may be used hereafter for party purposes; secondly, to bring before Congress the whole subject of a revision of the tariff of 1846; thirdly, to resusuitate the Whig party; and fourthly, we presume, to advance certain interests of his own at home. The Senators." As a matter of fact, Congress has House, by a vote of 93 to 73, demonstrated its